AO 88B (Rev. 02/14) Subpoena to Produce Documents, Information, or Objects or to Permit Inspection of Premises in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

,	Northern District of C	Oklahoma		
Malcolm Scott and	Demarchoe Carpenter			
F	Plaintiff)		17 av 400 TOK	FLIM
	v.)	Civil Action No.	17-cv-400-TCK	-F-11VI
City of Tulsa,	Oklahoma, et al.,			
De	efendant)			
	OENA TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS R TO PERMIT INSPECTION OF PRI			S
To:	Don Newberry, Tulsa (County Court Clerk	E	
	(Name of person to whom th	is subpoena is directed	d)	
documents, electronically	U ARE COMM ANDED to produce at the stored information, or objects, and to produce at the stored information, or objects, and to produce at the stored information, or objects, and to produce at the stored information of the stored information and the stored information of the stored information in the stored information of the stored information in the stored in the stored information in the stored in the stored information in the stored in the stored information in the stored information in the stored infor	ermit inspection, c	opying, testing, o	r sampling of the
Place: Coyle Law Firm		Date and Time:		
125 Park Avenue, First Floor Oklahoma City, OK 73102		04/22/2019 11:00 am		am
other property possessed	emises: YOU ARE COMMANDED to por controlled by you at the time, date, are rvey, photograph, test, or sample the pro	nd location set fort	h below, so that the	he requesting party
Rule 45(d), relating to yo	rovisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 45 are attached bur protection as a person subject to a subject and the potential consequences of not do	opoena; and Rule 4		
•	CLERK OF COURT Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk	OR	Attorney's sig	gnature
The name, address, e-ma Demarchoe Carpenter	il address, and telephone number of the a		ng (name of party) ies or requests thi	Malcolm Scott and s subpoena, are:
W. Brett Behenna, 125 F	Park Ave., First Floor, Oklahoma City, Ok	73102 405-232-	1988 bb@coyle	law.com
	Notice to the person who issues of	r requests this sul	bpoena	

If this subpoena commands the production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things or the inspection of premises before trial, a notice and a copy of the subpoena must be served on each party in this case before it is served on the person to whom it is directed. Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(a)(4).

ថ្ਵ EXHIBIT #1 ្ខីc∨-17-400-тск-ғнм AO 88B (Rev. 02/14) Subpoena to Produce Documents, Information, or Objects or to Pennit Inspection of Premises in a Civil Action (Page 2)

Civil Action No. 17-cv-400-TCK-FHM

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 45.)

(date)	,		
☐ I served the su	bpoena by delivering a copy to the nar	ned person as follows:	
		on (date) ;	or .
☐ I returned the	subpoena unexecuted because:		
Unless the subpotendered to the wi	ena was issued on behalf of the United itness the fees for one day's attendance	States, or one of its officers or agents, I e, and the mileage allowed by law, in the	have also amount of
\$	·		
y fees are \$	for travel and \$	for services, for a total of \$	0.00
I declare under pe	enalty of perjury that this information i	s true.	
te:			
		Server's signature	
		Printed name and title	
		Server's address	

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc.:

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 (c), (d), (e), and (g) (Effective 12/1/13)

(c) Place of Compliance.

(1) For a Trial, Hearing, or Deposition. A subpoena may command a person to attend a trial, hearing, or deposition only as follows:

(A) within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; or

(B) within the state where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person, if the person

(i) is a party or a party's officer; or

(ii) is commanded to attend a trial and would not incur substantial expense.

(2) For Other Discovery. A subpoena may command:

- (A) production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things at a place within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; and
 - (B) inspection of premises at the premises to be inspected.

(d) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena; Enforcement.

(1) Avoiding Undue Burden or Expense; Sanctions. A party or attorney responsible for issuing and serving a subpoena must take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena. The court for the district where compliance is required must enforce this duty and impose an appropriate sanction-which may include lost earnings and reasonable attorney's fees-on a party or attorney who fails to comply.

(2) Command to Produce Materials or Permit Inspection.

(A) Appearance Not Required. A person commanded to produce documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things, or to permit the inspection of premises, need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless also commanded to appear for a deposition, hearing, or trial.

(B) Objections. A person commanded to produce documents or tangible things or to permit inspection may serve on the party or attorney designated in the subpoena a written objection to inspecting, copying, testing, or sampling any or all of the materials or to inspecting the premises-or to producing electronically stored information in the form or forms requested. The objection must be served before the earlier of the time specified for compliance or 14 days after the subpoena is served. If an objection is made, the following rules apply:

(i) At any time, on notice to the commanded person, the serving party may move the court for the district where compliance is required for an

order compelling production or inspection.

(ii) These acts may be required only as directed in the order, and the order must protect a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer from significant expense resulting from compliance.

- (3) Quashing or Modifying a Subpoena.(A) When Required. On timely motion, the court for the district where compliance is required must quash or modify a subpoena that:
 - (i) fails to allow a reasonable time to comply;
- (ii) requires a person to comply beyond the geographical limits specified in Rule 45(c);
- (iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies; or

(iv) subjects a person to undue burden.

(B) When Permitted. To protect a person subject to or affected by a subpoena, the court for the district where compliance is required may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:

(i) disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information; or

(ii) disclosing an unretained expert's opinion or information that does not describe specific occurrences in dispute and results from the expert's study that was not requested by a party.

(C) Specifying Conditions as an Alternative. In the circumstances described in Rule 45(d)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoena, order appearance or production under specified conditions if the serving party:

(i) shows a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship; and

(ii) ensures that the subpoenaed person will be reasonably compensated.

(e) Duties in Responding to a Subpoena.

- (1) Producing Documents or Electronically Stored Information. These procedures apply to producing documents or electronically stored information:
- (A) Documents. A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents must produce them as they are kept in the ordinary course of business or must organize and label them to correspond to the categories in the demand.
- (B) Form for Producing Electronically Stored Information Not Specified. If a subpoena does not specify a form for producing electronically stored information, the person responding must produce it in a form or forms in which it is ordinarily maintained or in a reasonably usable form or forms.

(C) Electronically Stored Information Produced in Only One Form. The person responding need not produce the same electronically stored information in more than one form.

(D) Inaccessible Electronically Stored Information. The person responding need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the person identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the person responding must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of Rule 26(b)(2)(C). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.

(2) Claiming Privilege or Protection.

(A) Information Withheld. A person withholding subpoenaed information under a claim that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation material must:

(i) expressly make the claim; and

(ii) describe the nature of the withheld documents, communications, or tangible things in a manner that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable the parties to assess the claim.

(B) Information Produced. If information produced in response to a subpoena is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the person making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has; must not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved; must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being notified; and may promptly present the information under seal to the court for the district where compliance is required for a determination of the claim. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

(g) Contempt.

The court for the district where compliance is required—and also, after a motion is transferred, the issuing court-may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena or an order related to it.